

THE
LITERARY
AND
CULTURAL
MUSEUM
OF
COUNTY DOWN.

Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland).

THE ROYAL MAIL AND MOST PICTURESQUE ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BELFAST

And the NORTH OF IRELAND, via KINGSTOWN, and EXPRESS SERVICES via HOLYHEAD and DUBLIN (NORTH WALL) and via GREENORE.

Fastest and most Direct Service between Ireland and Scotland,

Via BELFAST, AND ROYAL MAIL ROUTE via BELFAST AND ARDROSSAN.

Through Fares between Dublin and other Great Northern (Ireland) Stations with Glasgow and Edinburgh.

An Omnibus runs from the Great Northern Railway Terminus at Belfast on arrival of the train at 9-0 p.m. (Dining Saloon from Dublin) on weekdays, and conveys passengers with their personal luggage, for the Scotch Steamers. It also carries passengers, with their personal luggage, arriving from Scotland by the Greenock and Ardrossan Boats, leaving the Quay about 7-0 a.m. for this Company's 7-30 a.m. (Breakfast Car to Dublin) train, from Belfast to Dublin, &c.

BREAKFAST AND DINING CARS are run as follows:—

BREAKFAST CAR.—Kingstown Pier to Belfast per 5-37 a.m. Limited Mail Train in connection with the Mail Packet from Holyhead. This train leaves Amiens Street Station, Dublin, at 6-5 a.m.

Belfast to Dublin per 7-30 a.m. Express Train.

Greenore to Belfast per 6-15 a.m. Express Train (Mondays excepted); on Mondays by the 7-35 a.m. Express Train in connection with Steamer from Holyhead.

DINING SALOON.—Dublin to Belfast per 5-50 p.m. Express Train.

Belfast to Dublin and Kingstown Pier per 5-0 p.m. Limited Mail Train in connection with the Mail Packet to Holyhead.

Belfast to Greenore per 7-0 p.m. Express Train in connection with Steamer to Holyhead.

The Dining Cars to and from Kingstown Pier are run alongside the Mail Packet, thus saving all transferring of passengers and luggage at Dublin (Amiens St.)

HOTELS.

First-class Hotels have been provided at WARRENPOINT, ROSTREVOR, and BUNDORAN, and are owned and managed by the Company.

Combined Rail and Hotel Tickets are issued from DUBLIN, BELFAST, and all the principal Stations in connection therewith (the issue of these tickets to Bundoran is suspended between 15th July and 15th September inclusive).

The Principal Seaside and Health Resorts

in the NORTH OF IRELAND are situated on the Great Northern (Ireland) Company's System; amongst them are:—
BUNDORAN (on the Atlantic Coast) is pronounced by eminent Medical authorities to be the most invigorating Seaside Resort in the United Kingdom. A short distance is Lough Melvin and the famous Lough Erne. Golf (18-Hole Course.)

LOUGH ERNE (The Irish Lakes), which district offers splendid sport for rod and gun.

ROSTREVOR.—Balmy and restorative climate.

WARRENPOINT (on Carlingford Lough).

NEWCASTLE—Famed Golfing Resort.

This Company's Line is also the route for Portsalon (Golf Resort), Rosapenna, Carrick, Glencolumbkille, Killybegs, Gweedore, and the whole County and Coast of Donegal.

The Company have issued an Illustrated Guide, entitled:—"Northern Ireland," which should be in the hands of every person planning an Excursion in Ireland. Copies can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Line, Amiens Street Station, Dublin, or at any of the Company's Stations or Agencies. Price, 1/-; or by post, 1/2.

To obtain the Company's Time Tables, Illustrated Guides and Programmes, and full information as to Fares, Routes, Excursion Arrangements, etc., please apply to the Superintendent of the Line, Amiens St. Terminus, Dublin, or the Company's Office, at 20, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., or 37, Imperial Chambers, Dale Street, Liverpool.

HENRY PLEWS, General Manager.

THE "EMERALD ISLE" ALBUM SERIES.

VIEWS OF BELFAST ... AND THE ... COUNTY DOWN.

"The fair fame of its merchants seems to have been acquired early, the name of Belfast appearing in the first rank in scale of credit of the several commercial towns of Europe on the Exchange of Amsterdam, at the commencement of the Eighteenth Century."

Hall's Ireland.

Seventy-One Platinatone Views with Descriptive Guide,
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY
WILLIAM LAWRENCE, PHOTOGRAPHER,
DUBLIN.



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“PRO TANTO QUID RETRIBUAMUS.”*

“ For all Thy glorious earth,
Thy stars and flowers,
For love and gentle mirth,
For happy hours;
For good by which we live,
For sweet sunshine,
What recompense can give
This heart of mine.”

* This, the motto of Belfast, was, according to the late Bishop Reeves, an adaptation of Psalm cxvi. 12.—“ What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits towards me?” The motto may be freely translated—“ For so much what shall we return?”



CITY HALL, BELFAST.



DONEGALL SQUARE, BELFAST.



CITY HALL, BELFAST.



QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEMORIAL,
BELFAST.



MEMORIAL TO ROYAL IRISH RIFLES,
BELFAST.



MEMORIAL TO FIRST MARQUIS OF
DUFFERIN AND AVA, K.P., BELFAST.



MONUMENT TO SIR E. J. HARLAND,
BART., BELFAST.



ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.



DONEGALL PLACE, BELFAST.



DONEGALL PLACE, BELFAST.



CASTLE JUNCTION, BELFAST.



CASTLE PLACE, BELFAST.



GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, BELFAST



MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BELFAST.



CUSTOM HOUSE, BELFAST.



THE ROYAL HIPPODROME AND PALACE, BELFAST.



ULSTER BANK, BELFAST



HIGH STREET, BELFAST.



QUEEN'S BRIDGE, BELFAST.



THE QUAYS, BELFAST.



MESSRS. HARLAND & WOLFF'S SHIPBUILDING YARD, BELFAST.



VICTORIA BARRACKS, BELFAST.



ALBERT MEMORIAL, BELFAST.



ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, BELFAST.



MESSRS. RICHARDSON'S LINEN WAREHOUSE AND
MESSRS. ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S.



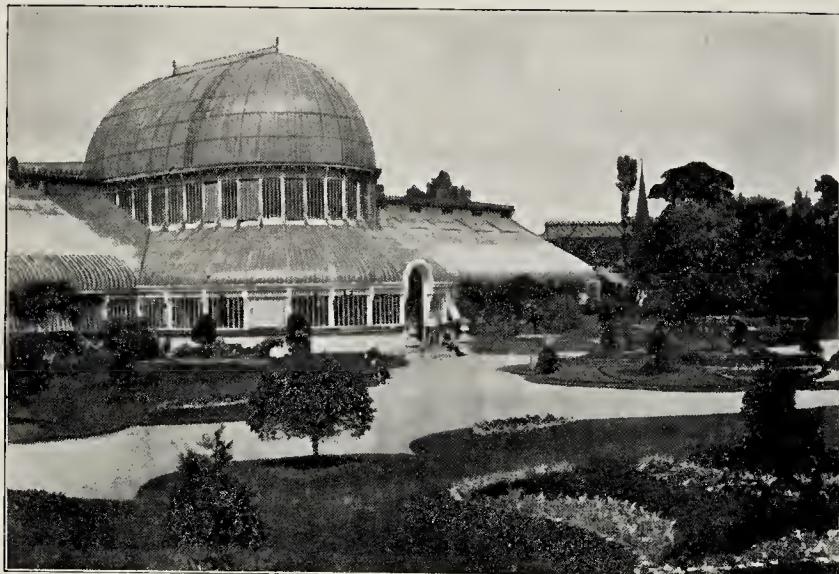
EDENDERRY SPINNING FACTORY, BELFAST.



MESSRS. EWART'S PREPARING ROOM BELFAST.



MESSRS. EWART'S LINEN FACTORY—REELING ROOM, BELFAST.



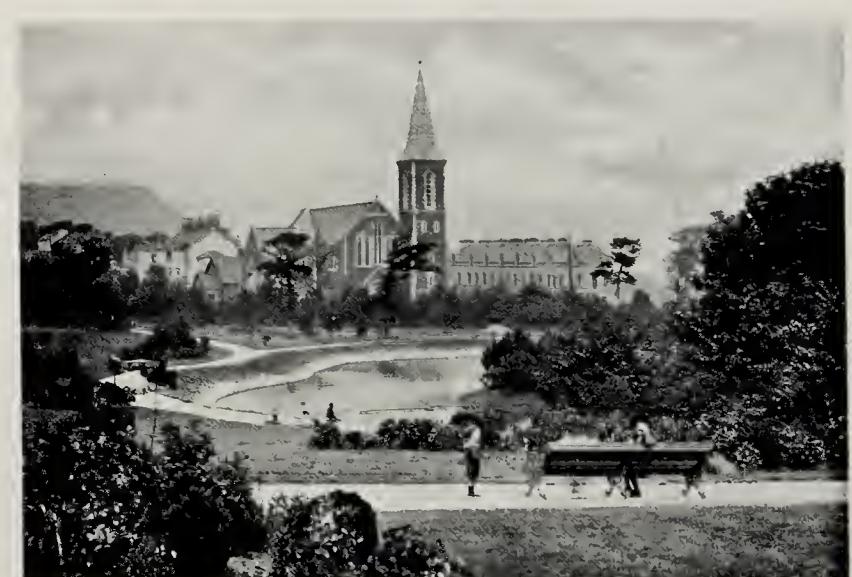
BOTANIC GARDENS PARK, BELFAST.



DUNVILLE PARK, BELFAST.



ORMEAU PARK, BELFAST.



WOODVALE PARK, BELFAST.



QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.



ST. ANNE'S CATHEDRAL, BELFAST.



THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, BELFAST.



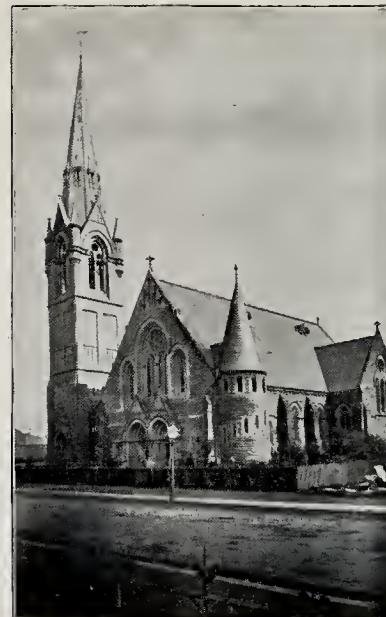
METHODIST COLLEGE, BELFAST.



ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH, BELFAST.



CARLISLE MEMORIAL CHURCH, BELFAST.



FITZROY AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BELFAST.



ELMWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BELFAST.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, BELFAST.



ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, BELFAST.



MEMORIAL TO REV. DR. HANNA, BELFAST.



THE ORANGE HALL, BELFAST.



THE BOATHOUSE ON RIVER LAGAN, BELFAST.



BELFAST CASTLE.



SHAW'S BRIDGE ON RIVER LAGAN, BELFAST.



THE ROUND TOWER, ANTRIM.



CAVE HILL, BELFAST



ESPLANADE, BANGOR.



BANGOR, CO. DOWN.



CLIFTON, BANGOR.



HELEN'S TOWER, CLANDEBOYE.



BANGOR AND BAY FROM MORNINGTON PARK.



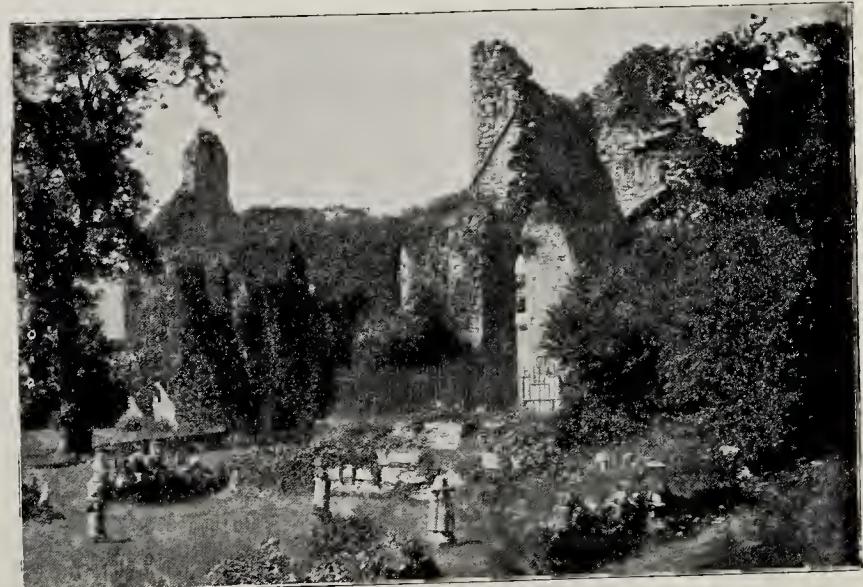
DONAGHADEE, CO. DOWN.



DONAGHADEE, CO. DOWN



DONAGHADEE, CO. DOWN.



GREY ABBEY, CO. DOWN.



DOWN CATHEDRAL—NAVE AND CHOIR.



ARDGLASS, CO. DOWN.



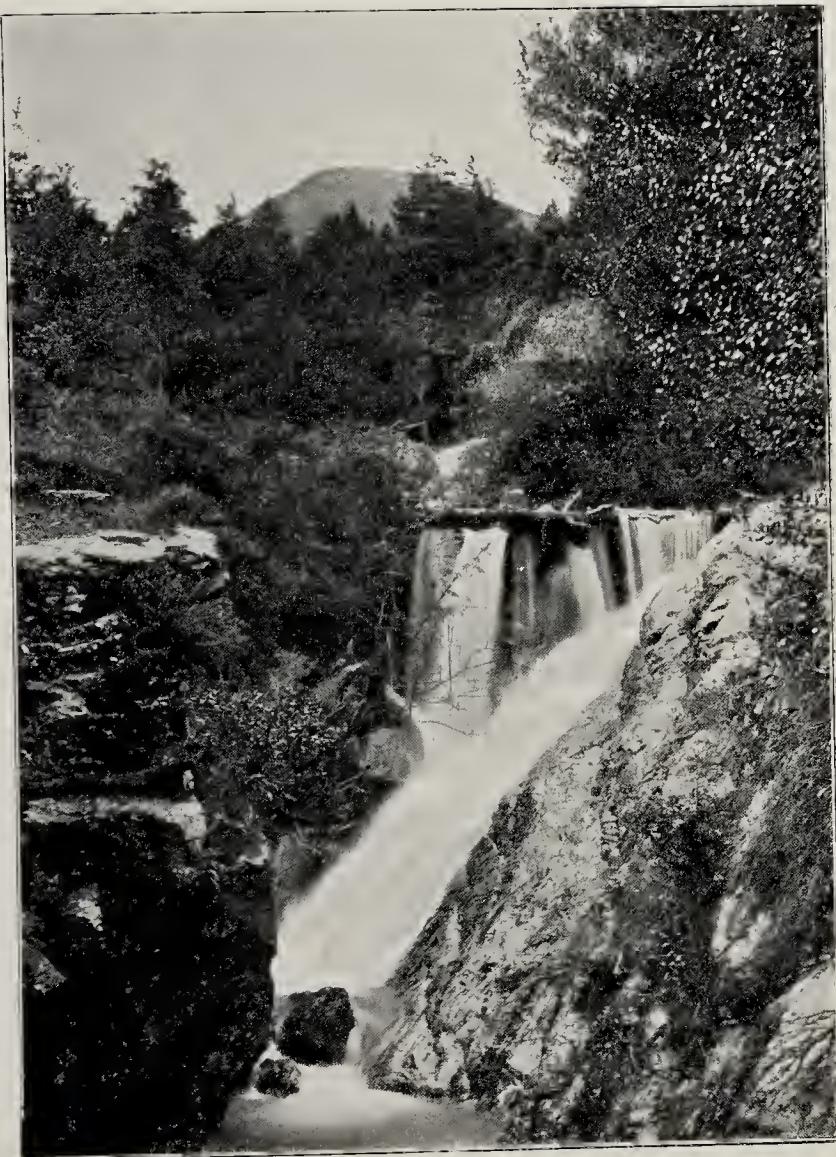
THE QUOILE, DOWNPATRICK, CO. DOWN.



ARDGLASS, CO. DOWN.



NEWCASTLE, CO. DOWN



UPPER FALLS, DONARD, CO. DOWN.



THE CASTLE, CASTLEWELLAN



NEWCASTLE, CO. DOWN



IRISH JAUNTING CAR



"CAR, YOUR HONOR!"



GOING TO MARKET!



IRISH PEASANT



IRISH FARM YARD



IRISH SPINNING WHEEL

THE CITY OF BELFAST.



ATIVES of Belfast are justifiably proud of the remarkable development of their natal city. Outsiders regard it with an interest over and above that roused by its architectural features or natural environment, for is it not the only portion of Ireland upon which the sun of commercial and industrial prosperity has shone uninterruptedly throughout the 19th century? The successful establishment of the linen manufacturing industry in the North of Ireland, and its remarkable development following upon the introduction of flax spinning by machinery in the early part of the last century, have mainly contributed to the making of Belfast. The later introduction and singular success of ship-building on the most up-to-date lines gave a further impetus to the rapid growth of the capital of Ulster. Obviously, the presence of two such widely divergent industries—each of the first magnitude in itself—involved the establishment of subsidiary manufactures contributory to the other two, or encouraged by the existence of a considerable population (350,000) within a limited area. In common with Dublin and Cork, Belfast enjoys the advantage of interesting natural environment.

THE CITY HALL, BELFAST.

The citizens of Belfast shall always be in a position to claim the distinction of having marked the opening of the 20th century by the erection of a City Hall which, in respect of architectural merit, deserves to take rank amongst the world's buildings where the laws of the various nations and states are framed. If the cost (£300,000) has largely exceeded the original estimate (£150,000), it is not too much to expect that the continued material development of Belfast will ultimately justify the action of the present city fathers in seeing the scheme through in its entirety.

The artist-architect of this handsome pile is Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, of London. The building was erected by Messrs. H. & J. Martin, Limited, of Belfast, a firm of the highest standing in Ireland. Visitors who return to Belfast after an absence of upwards of ten years will look in vain for the once familiar grimy, but none the less interesting, old White Linen Hall, in Donegall Square. It was razed to the ground to make room for the new City Hall which now brightens an area of about an acre and a half that was formerly sombre and not at all in keeping with the brisker environment of Donegall Square. It will be seen from our illustration that the building is quadrangular in form. There is a courtyard in the interior. Technically speaking, the whole structure is designed in the style of the Renaissance period, and embodies some later architectural features of the 17th and 18th centuries. The main facade, presented in the left front view of our photograph, is 300 feet long. The angle-towers, rising to a height of 115 feet at the four corners of the building, are a distinct embellishment, but the feature which evokes the admiration of the most hurried observer is the singularly ornate peristylular dome which dominates the whole design, and attains at its highest point an altitude of 173 feet. It is suggestive of world-famous domes—of St. Peter's, at Rome; of St. Paul's, London; the Hotel des Invalides, and the Pantheon, Paris—and yet it differs from all these, and in a very interesting way. The careful observer will note the striking departure from the older forms in the porticos which show so prominently on the extreme right and left, and on the front of the ornate structure upon which the dome rests. This was a happy inspiration of the architect, because it enabled the artist to ensure a just proportion between the dome structure and the extensive building beneath it and, at the same time, enabled him to design the interior of the dome in proportion to the greatly reduced area that had to be lighted in the interior of the building.

DONEGALL SQUARE,

one of the busy quarters of Belfast. There are a number of important warehouses in the neighbourhood. Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver's being probably the most widely known. Their premises, surmounted by a clock tower and shaded on the ground floor by sun-blinds, are a prominent feature in our view.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CITY HALL.

The interior of the City Hall is commensurate with its exterior. The grand staircase and lobby are generally accorded pride of place by visitors and consequently claim special attention for illustration purposes. The skill with which the architect provided for the effective lighting of this important part of the interior economy of the building is silently but eloquently testified to by the fidelity with which the details have been reproduced by the camera.

MONUMENTS OUTSIDE CITY HALL.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATUE.—This much-admired statue of Queen Victoria is the work of Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A. The bronze figures beside the marble pedestal represent the local spinning and shipbuilding industries. It may be desirable at this point to explain the symbolism presented through the agency of the figures sculptured in the main pediment of the City Hall, especially as the group is very clearly defined in the photograph. Mr. Frederick Pomeroy, A.R.A., in this highly artistic effort represents Hibernia as the central figure. One hand rests upon the Irish harp, the other holds aloft a lighted torch, significant of enlightenment. On the left, as one looks at the picture, Minerva (goddess of Wisdom) and Mercury may be discerned. The subject matter of the message which Minerva is obviously communicating to Mercury is clearly of interest to the resting figures of Industry and Labour, hopeful of

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resulting prosperity. On the other side a female figure deferentially tenders a roll of linen to Liberty, who awards her industry with the symbolic palm branch. The spinning wheel is represented in operation under the hands of another woman, seated. The figure of a boy represents the youth of the country taking cognizance of what is happening and the remaining figures typify local industries. **MONUMENT TO THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES** who fell in the South African War; unveiled, 6th October, 1905, by General the Right Honourable Lord Grenfell. Designed and executed by Messrs Elkington & Co., Birmingham and London; sculptor, Mr. Marsh, London. The figures at the corners of the rough granite base represent Death, War, Victory, and Fame. The statue is eight feet high and the total height of the monument is twenty feet. **MONUMENT TO THE FIRST MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.**—This handsomely unique memorial of one of the most distinguished diplomats of the 19th century is the joint work of Sir Brumwell Thomas, architect of the City Hall, and Mr. Frederick Pomeroy, A.R.A. The bronze figures on either side of the statue represent Canada and India, where the late Marquis was so popular and successful as Governor-General and Viceroy. Unveiled 8th June, 1906. The figure above the canopy represents Fame carrying the torch of Light and Learning. The cost of the memorial was £5,000. **MONUMENT TO SIR JAMES HARLAND, BART.**, founder of the firm of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Limited; unveiled, 23rd June, 1903, by the Earl of Glasgow, on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects at Belfast. The statue, by Mr. Thomas Brock R.A., is nine feet high, the pedestal upon which it rests being eleven feet in height. The likeness of Sir James is said to be remarkably good.

ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

Here we have the General Post Office—a link with home wherever it may be—and a few doors away the Central Hotel provides the best substitute for home that the traveller is likely to find. In this undeniably handsome, modern thoroughfare an up-to-date Free Library and Newsroom is available for resident and visitor alike. An Art Gallery in the upper portion invites inspection, and in an adjoining building the collection of objects of interest, formed by the late Dr. Granger, of antiquarian and natural history repute, may be freely inspected.

DONEGALL PLACE.

Our first view of Donegall Place shows the central portion of the City Hall with Queen Victoria's statue in front, and Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver's tower-capped establishment on the left. In the next one the view is taken in the reverse direction.

CASTLE JUNCTION, CASTLE PLACE, BELFAST.

View of Castle Junction taken from the corner of Royal Avenue. It represents the heart of the admirable system of electric tramways with which Belfast is now provided by the City Council. Even in the days of horse traction and private ownership, the tramway system of Belfast was generally admitted to be one of the most progressive and efficient in any part of the world. Since the property has been adapted for electric traction, and acquired by the citizens, no pains are spared to maintain the high reputation so well established under the old system. It is no wonder that the Belfast people are proud of their up-to-date facilities for cheap and rapid locomotion within the city bounds and to the varied and attractive suburban retreats which surround their city on all sides. The visitor need not be recommended to take full advantage of the tramway system. The advantages with regard to economy in transit, combined with security and comfort, are so obvious that the stranger never hesitates to make a full and exhaustive tour of all the routes covered by the cars. Briefly indicated these are—Shankill Road and Annadale, Balmoral and Shore Road, Falls Road and Woodstock Road, Botanic Gardens and Ligoniel, and Antrim Road and Campbell College. A shorter system connects the Northern Counties Committee Railway Terminus at York Road with the Belfast and County Down Railway Terminus at Queen's Bridge. All cars pass through Castle Junction. Castle Place received its name from a Castle which was erected here towards the end of the 16th century, to enable the English to protect this northern extremity of The Pale.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, ROYAL AVENUE.

This is the most convenient hotel in Belfast for tourists or commercial men. The writer has personal experience of the manifold resources of the establishment, having spent three days within its portals with a company of seventy colleagues, most of whom had wider experience of hotel life than most people. We were splendidly catered for in every way. Admirable cuisine, luxurious accommodation, excellent service, and ordinary charges. The hotel is one of the most recent additions to the caravanserais of Belfast and possesses everything needed to secure the satisfaction of its patrons. Nowadays so many people are travelling, and so many hotels are little short of palatial establishments, that great expense is entailed in keeping pace with the times and catering for the visitor so as to ensure immunity from fault-finding. In this respect the Central Hotel has been singularly successful from the start and enjoys the continued patronage of those who have occasion to revisit Belfast from time to time, and the high commendation of those who have only stayed within its welcome shelter for a brief period. It is worthy of the go-ahead city; need we say more?

THE NEW MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Shortly after the establishment, in 1899, of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the members of the Belfast City Council formed

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a Technical Instruction Committee, consisting of twenty-one members. Fifteen were members of the Council, the remaining six were co-opted. It is characteristic of Belfast that within eight years of the establishment of the Department the capital of the North of Ireland has expended upwards of £96,000 in procuring a Municipal Technical Institute worthy of the population it is destined to serve. This handsome building occupies a portion of the grounds surrounding the Belfast Academical Institute, on College Square, near the Great Northern Railway Terminus. The head master of the Belfast Technical Institute, Mr. Forth, was formerly principal assistant in the Manchester Technical Institute, where he acquired experience calculated to be of exceptional value in a manufacturing city like Belfast. He has fully justified the choice made by the local Committee, and ratified by the Department, and is to-day one of the most popular principals of technical schools in Ireland.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Belfast Custom House dates from 1857 and for many years subsequently was regarded as one of the most important buildings in the city. Our view is taken from the front, on Donegall Quay. The structure is composed of Glasgow freestone and the design is Italian in conception.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

A close scrutiny of this illustration will disclose the fact that this building, which is quite close to the Great Northern Railway terminus, was originally designed as the Grand Opera House. The large industrial population of Belfast, however, prefers the attractions of "the Halls." That is why the building is now known as "The Palace," and the popular system of two variety performances nightly takes the place of grand opera and legitimate drama.

THE ULSTER BANK, WARING STREET.

A building highly esteemed by Belfast people for its architectural attractions. It is built of polished grey sandstone, and is cheap at £16,000. The North of Ireland banking companies are singularly successful in getting good value for their money and their shareholders enjoy good dividends.

HIGH STREET,

as seen from the view point of our photographer, is one of the most interesting street vistas in Belfast, largely owing to the embellishment afforded by the Albert Memorial Clock Tower which makes a striking feature in the view. The shops in High Street possess considerable attractions for the visitor.

QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

Connecting that portion of Belfast which lies within the County of Antrim with the Queen's Island and Ballymacarrett side of the city in County Down. The River Lagan flows under the bridge and shortly afterwards mingles with the sea which flows into Belfast Lough. This bridge was built during the years 1841-3, and widened in 1885. Steam ferries are available lower down on the river.

THE QUAYS, BELFAST.

It would be difficult in any maritime city to find a better organized system of wharves. It is a positive pleasure to take ship at Belfast, inasmuch as there is no confusion about the embarkation. The berths for the various lines of cross-channel and coasting steamers are so clearly marked on the landward sides of the sheds that any stranger may find his boat without the least difficulty.

HARLAND & WOLFF'S SHIPYARD, QUEEN'S ISLAND.

This view presents a typical portion of the leading shipyard in Belfast. Business was started here by the Messrs. Harland & Wolff with 100 workmen in 1858. To-day the firm employs upwards of 9,000 men, and holds the world's record for output of tonnage from one yard. A remarkable feature about the firm's record is that it has been achieved in the arts of peace; no warships have ever been built here.

VICTORIA BARRACKS

accommodates both cavalry and infantry and is reached by way of Henry Place via Clifton Street, Belfast.

ALBERT MEMORIAL, QUEEN'S SQUARE AND HIGH STREET,

erected in 1869 to commemorate the late Prince Consort, whose statue may be discerned in the photograph, though it appears therein to be much nearer the ground than it really is. The niche in which it is placed is forty feet above the road level; the clock is fifty feet higher; the total altitude of the Memorial being one hundred and forty-seven feet. During his two years mayoralty of Belfast the late Mr. John Lytle subscribed his salary, as mayor, towards its cost.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, FISHERWICK PLACE.

Belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. Designed by Messrs Young & Mackenzie; erected by Messrs Albert & Corry; opened 5th June, 1905. Main hall accommodates 2,300 persons. The building is furnished with a clock and peal of bells, wound automatically; bells and chimes electrically operated.

THE CITY OF BELFAST.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON'S LINEN WAREHOUSE AND MESSRS. ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S LINEN WAREHOUSE.

Messrs. Richardson's Warehouse is the first in our illustration. Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver's building is distinguished by towers at the corners. We can bear testimony to the courtesy and attention paid customers in this splendid emporium whither we went to purchase souvenirs of our visit to the capital of the linen country. Our purchases were moderate, but the young lady who served us showed us examples of exquisite Irish lace and linen obviously manufactured for personages to whom cost was no object. The stranger can always feel confident that the goods which they sell as Irish-made are genuine.

EDENDERRY SPINNING COMPANY'S LINEN FACTORY, CRUMLIN ROAD.

This firm's mill has been selected as presenting an exceptionally good exterior view of one of the many factories that have contributed to make Belfast what it is to-day, and to make the high reputation of Irish linens a household word, in the truest sense, throughout the world.

MESSRS. EWART & SONS' LINEN FACTORY, PREPARING AND REELING ROOMS.

These interior views give but a limited idea of the various processes through which flax has to pass in the spinning mill before it is converted into the various textile fabrics forming such a lengthy list in the linen drapers' catalogue. The noise in rooms such as are depicted herein is deafening.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS PARK, UNIVERSITY ROAD,

occupies an area of seventeen acres; dates from 1820, has been vested in the City Council since 1895

DUNVILLE PARK, FALLS ROAD AND CROSVENOR STREET.

Presented to the city by Mr. R. G. Dunville, who very generously bore all the expenses incidental to making it the welcome pleasure ground that it is.

THE ORMEAU PARK.

Formerly the residence of the Marquis of Donegal. Bought by the Corporation in 1868. Comprises 100 acres, apportioned into cricket, football, golf, lawn tennis, and croquet grounds. Ponds are available for skating or boating, according to season, and swings, etc., are available for children.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The grounds adjoin the Botanic Gardens. The building is of red brick faced with cut stone. The tower in the centre is 100 feet high and the frontage and wings extend over a linear measurement of 600 feet. The College is affiliated, in common with the respective Queen's Colleges at Cork and Galway, with the Royal University of Ireland, founded in 1880, thirty-one years after the opening of Queen's College, Belfast. There are no students in residence.

ST. ANN'S CATHEDRAL.

Designed by Sir T. H. Drew after the Byzantine style; when completed will accommodate 3,000 worshippers. The main front entrance, as seen in our illustration, bears a close resemblance to that of the Cathedral at Genoa. It is estimated that £50,000 will be required to complete the edifice, exclusive of the peal of bells and tower to contain same, for which £20,000 has been promised. Up to the present over £30,000 has been subscribed for the building the foundation-stone of which was laid in September, 1899, by the Countess of Shaftesbury. The nave was opened and consecrated in June, 1904.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY SQUARE.

Opened for theological students in 1853. Students have residence in the College, which receives a moderate endowment from the Government.

METHODIST COLLEGE.

This fine range of buildings is nearly opposite the Botanic Gardens, on University Road. Erected in 1868 at a cost of £30,000, it is maintained by an annual voluntary contribution from the Methodist community of £25,000. A brother of the first president, the Rev. William MacArthur, left £30,000 for the erection and endowment of a residence for lady students attending the College. This is known as the MacArthur Hall, on Lisburn Road.

SOME PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN BELFAST.

The strength of the Presbyterian community in Belfast is demonstrated by the presence of close upon forty churches belonging to that influential body. Three—viz., St. Enoch's, Fitzroy Avenue, and Elmwood Churches are shown on one of our pictorial pages, wherein also appears Birch's fine statue of the late Rev. Dr. Hanna, who for many years was minister of St. Enoch's. He died in 1892. The statue was unveiled three years later.

THE CITY OF BELFAST.

CARLISLE MEMORIAL CHURCH, ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, and the ORANGE HALL.

The Carlisle Memorial Church was erected by Alderman Carlisle, of Belfast, in memory of his son. It is greatly admired by many visitors and belongs to the Methodist body. St. Jude's Church belongs to the Episcopalians, and St. Patrick's Cathedral to the Catholics of Belfast. The Orange Hall is built of stone brought from Newtownards. The bronze equestrian statue above the front parapet represents William III.

ON THE LAGAN.

The Lagan at Queen's Bridge wears a distinctly utilitarian aspect. Our illustrations of two of its upper reaches suggest that it is possible to derive considerable pleasure from boating upon its waters or walking along its banks, at no great distance from the point where it enters Belfast Lough.

BELFAST CASTLE.

The seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Occupies a commanding position on the side of Cave Hill, overlooking the city and Belfast Lough.

EXCURSIONS AROUND BELFAST.

THE ROUND TOWER, ANTRIM.

A particularly good example of a peculiarly ancient Irish class of structure, the uses of which can only be surmised for we have neither written nor traditional record of the object which their builders had in view. There are upwards of 130 such towers scattered through the country, of which this is one of the best preserved. It is 93 feet high and 53 feet round the base. Note that the entrance is always from 10 to 12 feet above the level of the ground.

CAVE HILL.

Reached by the Chichester Park tram from Castle Junction, and a subsidiary line known as the Cavehill and Whitewell Tramway. Though the summit is only 1,188 feet above sea-level, the view on a clear day is worth making an effort to enjoy—Scotland and the Isle of Man appear in peaceful repose north and south eastwards, whilst the traffic visible in the streets of Belfast, 1,000 feet below, reminds us that activity, not repose, is the prevailing mood of the Belfast folk during the waking hours. There are some interesting limestone caves on the hill and a strong fortress of ancient architecture on its summit.

THE ESPLANADE, BANGOR, CO. DOWN.

Twelve miles from Belfast. Now best known as a popular sea-bathing and health resort. Fourteen centuries ago was known all over Europe as familiarly as Oxford or Cambridge Universities are to-day. Indeed it was from Bangor, County Down, that King Alfred brought professors for Oxford.

GENERAL VIEW OF BANGOR, CO. DOWN.

The remarkable growth of Belfast during the past fifty years has exercised considerable influence in the development of Bangor. Being one of the most popular marine resorts of the city many of the citizens have built lodges here, and every summer increasing numbers of holiday makers and health seekers come hither to participate in the *al fresco* amusements of the place.

CLIFTON TERRACE, BANGOR.

A choice residential portion of the town. The boats in our illustration suggest the facilities for marine excursions which abound. Here the annual regattas of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club are held. This is the Club of which Sir Thomas Lipton is a member and from which he challenged for the America Cup.

HELEN'S TOWER, CLANDEBOYE.

Situated in the demesne of the Marquis of Dufferin, four miles from Bangor. Built by the fifth Earl of Dufferin to commemorate his mother, so widely known by her popular poems and ballads as Lady Dufferin. Visitors are admitted. The view from the Tower is beautiful as the filial sentiment which prompted its construction and internal decoration. Browning and Tennyson have both made Helen's Tower subject matter for their genius.

THE CITY OF BELFAST.

BANGOR AND BAY.

This photograph says, as plainly as possible, "the Bangor season is now on." The gentleman at the tiller in the open sailing-boat is to be envied, for he has a splendid reach of water in front of him and a diversified shore to look upon when he is a mile or two out in Belfast Lough.

THE MOAT, DONAGHADEE.

The nearest Irish port to Great Britain, and at one time the principal mailpacket station for the North of Ireland. At an earlier period the mails were conveyed across the 21 miles of sea in an open boat to Portpatrick. The view from the tower on the castellated building on the top of the Moat is greatly appreciated by visitors. This and the other two views of Donaghadee give a very good idea of the attractions of the place.

GREYABBEY, CO. DOWN.

Six miles from Newtownards and two from Mountstewart, seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. Originally occupied by Cistercian monks, *circa* 1193.

PORTRAFERRY AND STRANGFORD LOUGH.

Strangford Lough is an inlet of the sea which, passing between the hamlets of Strangford and Portaferry, pierces a considerable portion of the County Down. There is a ferry across the lough between Strangford and Portaferry and, as might be expected, the tide flows and ebbs with great force between the two small towns. The scenery about the lough is interesting and the country generally is rich in story connected with the English settlement in Ireland.

DOWN CATHEDRAL, DOWNPATRICK.

Occupying the site of a church founded by St. Patrick, whose remains are generally believed to be interred in a portion of the graveyard to the left of our illustration. A great granite boulder covers the grave and bears in addition to a cross, the names Patrick, Columba, and Bridget, deeply cut in Celtic characters. It is said that the bodies of SS. Columba and Bridget were also interred in this grave.

ARDCLASS, CO. DOWN.

An important fishery port, especially for herrings. In these days when beautiful natural environment is a commercial asset, Ardglass is likely, ere long, to derive more money from its attractions as an unspoiled holiday resort by the sea than it ever did from the fishery.

THE QUOILE, DOWNPATRICK.

The river which flows by Downpatrick on its way to Strangford Lough.

NEWCASTLE, CO. DOWN.

One of the most beautifully interesting marine resorts in the United Kingdom. Every variety of natural scenery abounds in the vicinity of Newcastle, save Alpine heights. But the average visitor will find Slieve Donard (2,796 feet) a sufficiently high mountain to scale. The view from the summit is far more varied than that from the Matterhorn, whilst the risk to limb or life is as small as one incurs daily in a large city. The air, bathing, boating, and golfing facilities are excellent and there is a varied choice of excursions of the most pleasurable kind in the near neighbourhood.

THE CASTLE, CASTLEWELLAN, CO. DOWN.

One of the many beautiful private seats near Newcastle, the grounds of which are generally open to the public on certain days in each week.

UPPER FALLS, DONARD, NEWCASTLE, CO. DOWN.

Over a hundred and fifty years ago a visitor, impressed by the scene presented in our illustration, wrote:—"This stream and many others conspire in their descent to form a river, which, running through a channel of white stone of 10,000 different breaks and windings, makes in summer a prospect of Waterfalls, Cascades, Jet d'Eaus, Ponds, etc., the most various and delightful."

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